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Sri P. R. K. SARMA :—" May I know who determines the so-called market rates? "

The Hon. Sri T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR :— " The people who are in charge of the administration of the stores."

Sri P. R. K. SARMA :—" May I know on what basis are the so-called market rates determined? "

The Hon. Sri T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR :— " I presume it must have been according to the local rates."

Sri P. R. K. SARMA :—" My question was who determines the market rates? "

The Hon. Sri T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR :— " The people in charge of the stores, Sir."

Sri P. R. K. SARMA :—" May I ask why this market rate should not be applied to everybody and only to certain sections of Government workers? "

The Hon. Sri T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR :— " That does not arise out of this question."

Sri R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I ask what are the grounds on which certain posts are treated as pensionable and certain posts are treated as non-pensionable? "

The Hon. Sri T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR :— " It is a matter which is under the active consideration of the Government."

Sri P. R. K. SARMA :—" May I know whether it is not a fact that these posts are treated as non-pensionable because they are contingent and they are treated as contingent because they are non-pensionable? "

The Hon. Sri T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR :— " I should think the hon. Member knows it better than I do."

The Hon. Sri T. PRAKASAM :—" I may add to the reply given by the Hon. Minister for Education by saying that if they are contingent they will not be pensionable ordinarily unless they become extraordinarily contingent which would entitle them to be treated as permanent."

UNSTARRED QUESTION.

Co-operative Central Stores, Ltd., Vizianagram.

11 *Q.*—Sri N. VENKATACHALAMAJI : Will the Hon'ble the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amounts of losses for the years 1942–43 and 1943–44 of Co-operative Central Stores, Limited, Vizianagram;

(*b*) the actual loss sustained on account of Guntur chillies purchased in the year 1942–43 by the abovesaid Co-operative Stores, Limited;

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(*c*) whether the loss of Rs. 12,665 for the year 1944–45 for the abovesaid Co-operative Central Stores, Limited, as mentioned in the Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies, was sustained due to irresponsible purchases or due to fall in prices of commodities;

(*d*) whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is aware of the loss sustained by the Co-operative Central Stores, Limited, in respect of Guntur chillies; and, if so, what action was taken in the matter by the Registrar;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the said Co-operative Central Stores, Limited, entered into a contract in the Co-operative year of 1945–46 for milling paddy with Sri Venkateswara Rice and Groundnut Oil Mills, Vizianagram; and, if so, whether this contract was cancelled and another contract was entered into with Suryaprakasa Rice and Oil Mills, Vizianagram; and

(*f*) what the percentage of yield of rice in the abovesaid two Mills is?

A.—(*a*) 1942–43 .. .. No loss.
1943–44 .. .. Net loss: Rs. 16,357.

(*b*) The Stores earned a profit of Rs. 3,444–0–3 during 1942–43 in the transactions relating to Guntur chillies. But there was a loss of Rs. 1,342–5–10 on the entire business in respect of chillies, due to a fall in the prices of chillies during 1944–45 when the stocks were finally disposed of.

(*c*) The net loss sustained by the Stores for 1944–45 was Rs. 12,625 and not Rs. 12,665. Actually there was no loss on the business relating to the year 1944–45. The Stores worked at a profit of about Rs. 3,700 thus bringing down the previous year's loss of Rs. 16,557 to Rs. 12,625.

(*d*) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was aware of the huge stocks of Guntur chillies purchased by the Co-operative Central Stores in 1943 and the difficulty in its disposal. As there was no ready demand for the commodity, all the Co-operative Wholesale Stores were circularised by him to take what stocks they could from the Vizianagram Co-operative Central Stores and help it in the disposal of the stocks. The Deputy Registrar, Vizagapatam, was also instructed to find a market for the stocks. The Co-operative Central Stores was also advised by the Registrar against making such purchases. Now there is a Co-operative Sub-Registrar working in the Stores as its Secretary and it is hoped that such injudicious purchases will not recur.

(*e*) *First part of the question.*—Yes.

Second part of the question.—The contract with Sri Venkateswara Rice and Groundnut Oil Mills was

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not cancelled. But the Central Co-operative Stores, Vizianagram, has entered into another agreement with Sri Suryaprakasa Rice and Oil Mills, Vizianagram.

(f) The yield of rice is 71·68 per cent in Venkateswara Mills and 71·56 per cent in Sri Suryaprakasa Mills. But in the case of Nagore paddy hulled by the Venkateswara Mills the percentage is 70·97.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

II.—THE MADRAS TRADE DISPUTES ADJUDICATION (TEMPORARY PROVISION) BILL, 1946, AS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

*The Hon. Sri V. V. Giri :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'*that the Madras Trade Disputes Adjudication (Temporary Provision) Bill*, 1946, *as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration at once*.'

Sir, I do not propose to make a lengthy speech on this Bill. This is a temporary measure and for a temporary purpose to last, in the opinion of Government, not more than six months. This measure found a place in the Defence of India Rules and because on the 30th September those rules will lapse, this temporary measure has to be brought forward before this House. This enables Government to establish adjudication board in cases where trade disputes are not settled otherwise. Of course there is the Trade Disputes Act, 1926, which empowers the authorities to call into existence Boards of Conciliation and Courts of Enquiry. But the findings of such boards and courts are not binding on the parties but it is left to public opinion to persuade the parties to accept their decisions. My experience both as a Labour leader and a Labour Minister in the last Congress Government was that whenever a dispute occurred and courts and boards were established by Government, if the findings were unfavourable to a particular party, that party repudiated those findings. Speaking for myself, I believe in British trade union methods and I would personally rely on public opinion. I am loath to have compulsion in the matter of trade disputes and to compelling parties to bind themselves to a decision. But unfortunately in this country, trade unionism is still in an infant stage and employees are not educated in the real sense of the term and therefore it becomes necessary for some time to come—because of the recalcitrant party who does not agree to the findings of courts and boards, the recalcitrant party who for any reason or for no reason tries to create trade disputes—to take advantage of adjudication and try to see that the dispute is settled, more often in the interests of the workers than in the interests of the employers. As I stated in the other House, the employer has a long purse and the employee has a short purse and if the employer simply allows a strike to continue indefinitely, while the industry might suffer the employer is rich enough to face the loss, the